The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,082.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 15 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MELVILLE—November 11th, at Calcutta, Arthur Bruce, the infant son of Captain A. B. Melville, Survey Department.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

NEILL—November 3rd, at Nagpore, the wife of J. W. Neill, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

LOBB—At Goozerat, N. W. P., the wife of Mr. Theo. Lobb, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

DEATH.

STONE—November 9th, at Dehra Doon, the Rev. Arthur Stone, Chaplain, aged 42 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,299 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	4
„ Ratnaghery	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Vingoria	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Carwar	26	„ Madras	8
„ Mangalore	27	„ Coconada	10
„ Cannanore	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Calicut	28	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Cochin	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	14
	Dec.		
„ Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Nov.	Dec.	Down. Dec.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	30	14	Leave BUSSORAH	18 1
„ Kurrachee	4	18	„ Fao	18 1
„ Gundur	5	19	„ Bushire	20 3
„ Muscat	8	22	„ B. Abbas	24 7
„ B. Abbas	10	24	„ Muscat	26 9
„ Linga	11	25	„ Gundur	28 11
„ Bushire	14	28	„ Kurrachee	30 13
„ Fao	15	29		Jan.
Arrive BUSSORAH	16	30	Arrive BOMBAY	2 16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

WITH quick despatch, the fast sailing Ship "Solway," Captain J. W. Richards, has room for a limited quantity of light freight. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

(*To sail in about 10 days*).

THE first class new Norwegian Bark "Norsk Flag," Captain N. C. Nielsen. For Freight or Passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the "Norsk Flag."

30 Meadow Street, 19th November 1868.

THE Iron Clipper Ship "British Monarch," 1,262 tons register (lately out of Dock) which made the passage out in 75 days from Gravesend, will sail for Liverpool early in December, and has excellent Cabin accommodation for Passengers. For terms, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Talisman," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
[Agents of Ship "Talisman."

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship Doxford," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Doxford."

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

COAL TAR.—The Bombay Gas Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the Tar that will be produced at the Gas Works during the ensuing year ending 31st December 1869.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tenders for Tar" to be sent to the Company's Offices on or before 30th instant.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATURESS. A Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.

To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } exclusive of Wines.

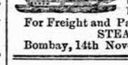
Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child will be despatched on the 30th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.



THE S. S. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Cnurch Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GALLAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Gulliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 25th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મુંબઇ રાયલ સ્પીનીંગ ઘડ વીવીંગ કંપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company for transacting the following business:—

To consider and decide upon certain important questions raised by the Company's Solicitors in respect of the Resolution to lease the Company's Property to Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., as passed in the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 8th October last; and also upon the conduct of the affairs of the Company in general.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th November 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it many hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

Hosiers, Glovers, and General Warehousemen.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late Earls Canning and Elgin;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir John Mair Lawrence, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants	3 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotton Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c.,	Rs. 2-8 to 4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties. Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0
	Rs.	Rs.

LINEN EPARTMENT.

Damask Napkins of all sizes .....
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons .....
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use .....per dozen 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders .....„ 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Overland Trunks	20 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)	
Scotch Mauds	12 „ 35
Railway Rugs	12 „ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

Paris Hats	.....	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	.....	10	8
The Colt Black and Drabs	...	8	8
The Jerome	do. ...	7	8
The Cantab	do. ...	7	8
The Isis	do. ...	7	8
The Derby	do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.
Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Sandstone or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 28th February 1869.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th day of November 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 11th Nov. 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, 21st NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

EXTRA ATTRACTION FOR THE CLOSING NIGHTS, AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24th NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MADAME LOUISE.

GRAND GIFT NIGHT.

Madame Louise will present a magnificent 18 carrat Gold Lever Hunting Watch to the successful Winner.

For particulars see Bills.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE CIRCUS
OF THE
CELEBRATED NEGRO DELINEATOR,
Mr. E. H. HARVEY,
Who has kindly consented to appear this Evening.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class „ 3 | Fourth Class „ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in the City of Bombay" with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are, on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N.B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles required by the Company for six months:—

Pure Cocoanut Oil at per cwt.	delivered at Byculla Stores.		
Do. Raw Linseed Oil	at per cwt.		do.
Sweet Oil (Tuiseed)	„	„	do.
Best Picked White Cotton	Waste at per cwt.		do.
Dungaree Cloth	at per yard		do.
Bengal Twine	at per hundred		do.
Goa Brooms	at per hundred		do.
Country Soap	at per cwt.		do.
Coir, Loose,	„	„	do.
Do. Yarn	„	„	do.
Cane or Rattan	„	„	do.
Coke Baskets, Cane,	at per hundred		do.
Do. do. Bamboo	„	„	do.
Ballast Baskets, Bamboo	„	„	do.
Do. do. Cane	„	„	do.
Bees Wax	„	pound	do.
Sulphate of Copper or Blue Stone	at per cwt.		do.
Charcoal	„	„	do.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to the 25th instant.

Samples may be seen, and forms of Tender with further information as to quantities, &c., obtained by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th November 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to C. G. Hogg, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ..... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1.

Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED NOV. 14.

Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England. Sixth edition, 4 volumes	52	8
Political and Military History of the Hanoverian and Italian Wars. By Capt. W. J. Wyatt, with maps and plans	8	0
Five Old Friends and a Young Prince. By author of the "Story of Elizabeth." Illustrated	10	8
Crooke's and Rohrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy of Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum, Sulphur. 207 engravings	24	0
Beale's Kidney Diseases, Urinary Deposits, and Calculous Disorders; their Nature and Treatment. 70 plates	18	12
Reid's Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Portland Cement	9	8
Box's Practical Treatise on Heat, for the use of Engineers, Architects, &c.	6	8
Guthrie's Elements of Heat and Non-Metallic Chemistry	4	8
Max Muller's Stratification of Language	12	8
Gamgee's Veterinarian's Vade Mecum	7	8
The Buried Cities of Campania or Pompeii and Herculaneum; their History, Destruction, and Remains	2	12
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1869	4	8
Aunt Judy's Christmas Vol	3	12
Routledge's Christmas Annual, 1868	0	12
Heckford's Sailing Directions for Bay of Bengal	3	12
Notes and Anecdotes of Cats and Dogs	2	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 27, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Average Adjuster. Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—Intending Subscribers to a Scotch Dinner are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Shol

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 780, Colabas at 1,175. Market steady with good inquiry.

CALCUTTA.—13TH NOVEMBER 1868.

Government Securities.—Some insignificant amounts of 4 per cents. sold at Rs 5-5 discount and small pieces of 8s. 2,0 9 to 5 0, at Rs 5-9 and 4-14. A sale of Public Works 5 per cents. took place at Rs. 4-12 premium. 5 per cents. of '856-57 were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs. 9-0 premium and sm ll pieces at Rs 9-2 to 9-4. Some trifling business was done in 6½ per cents at Rs. 11-12 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-0 to 6-8 premium.

National Bank shares, one lot of 24 sold at Rs. 1344, other transactions were effected at Rs. 135.

A sale of 3 shares, of Rs. 1,000 each, in the India General Steam Navigation Co. was made at Rs. 425 per share.

Thirroot Indigo Co.'s shares.—A purchase for cash was reported at Rs. 114, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 120 for delivery in two months, and Rs. 118 for six weeks' time.

Soom Tea Co's shares changed hands at Rs. 25.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

Sealy Brigadier General, Commanding Nusseerabad, on leave from Nusseerabad.

James, Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Malligaum.

Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Campbell, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Theobald, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Watson, Major, 13th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th November 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

98th Foot.—Ensign Cecil L. S. Branson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stevens, who retires. Dated 30th October 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

1st Battalion, 7th Foot.—Lieutenant William Henry Browne from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Holmes, who exchanges. Dated 29th October 1868.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant William Prescot Holmes, from the 1st Battalion 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, who exchanges. Dated 29th October 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet H. S. Williamson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Graham, appointed 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 2nd November 1868.

Lieutenant E. S. Neave, from Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, 11th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Williamson. Dated 3rd November 1868.

13th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Anderson, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on furlough, of Major King. Dated 3rd November 1868.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain Hugh Lawton, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. Dated 29th October 1868.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel O. Wilkinson, late 4th European Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Sirhind Division, until the return from England of Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire, or until further orders.

The following postings and transfers of officers of the Ordnance Department will take place under instructions to be issued to them by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, Inclose Commissary of Ordnance Fort William, who is about to proceed to England:—

Captain F. Nicholl, Royal Artillery, 1st class Commissary of Ordnance, from the Manufacturing Depôt, Dum-Dum, to the Arsenal, Fort William.

Captain A. Walker, Royal Artillery, Officiating 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance, from the Allahabad Arsenal to the Manufacturing Depôt, Dum-Dum.

Captain C. Hunter, Royal Artillery, Officiating 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance, from the Saugor Magazine to the Arsenal, Allahabad.

Lieutenant H. F. Smyth, Royal Artillery, 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, to the charge of the Saugor Magazine, temporarily.

The services of Surgeon F. Holton, and Assistant Surgeon J. F. Foster, 36th Foot, who was granted leave in G. O. C. C., 21st October 1868 (page 444), are available for duty with invalids, &c., of the Peshawar Division, proceeding to Bombay for embarkation in the troop-ship of the 12th January 1869.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Stewart, of the Bengal Medical Department, is reported to have passed in the Lower Standard in Hindoostance at Madras.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th November 1868.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 8th inst., (page 428,) appointing Major J. F. Campbell, Staff Corps, to be Commandant of Fort Attock, the order published at page 370 of G. O. C. C., dated 21st August last, transferring that officer from Dehra to Agra for general duty, is cancelled.

Captain G. Marriner, Officiating as Brigade Major at Delhi, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad, during the absence on furlough, of Captain F. W. Bolleau, or until further orders.

Captain G. R. C. Simpson, Staff Corps, is posted for duty to the 17th Native Infantry, and directed to join at Delhi.

Captain F. H. Conolly, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 21st Native Infantry for duty.

The name of Captain H. Lawton, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade is to be expunged from the list of officers detailed for duty with Regimental Depôts, published in G. O. C. C., dated 10th August last, (page 328).

Major A. H. B. Bruce, Staff Corps, Officiating 1st class Barrackmaster, is confirmed in his appointment, in the room of Lieutenant F. Gill, v. c., deceased.

Captain T. M. Shelley, late 11th Native Infantry, 2nd class Barrackmaster, is appointed Officiating 1st class Barrackmaster, in the room of Major H. J. Templer, on leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Conductor P. Potter is appointed Officiating 2nd class Barrackmaster, in the room of Captain T. M. Shelley, and posted to Jhansie.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed at once and join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee:—

Ensign L. J. B. Grey, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot.

Captain G. A. Owen, 107th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Lower Standard in Hindoostance, on the 4th ultimo:—

Major T. Rowland, 1st Battalion 8th Foot.

Ensign H. A. Cherry, 1st Battalion 5th Foot.

Captain N. C. Ramsay, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot.

Ensign G. F. Young, 75th Foot.

Lieutenant C. F. Massy, 92nd Foot.

Ensign F. G. Maltby, 103rd Foot.

Private H. Gill, 105th Foot.

Captain H. G. Saunders, Staff Corps.

Asst. Surgeon S. C. Mackenzie, M. D., Medical Department.

Asst. Surgeon H. Johnstone, M. B., Medical Department.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 7th Foot, having been transferred to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

Ensign H. A. Fraser, 1st Battalion.

Staff surgeon T. Hall, M. D., whose tour of service in India is about to expire, is directed to proceed to Lucknow, for duty with invalids and time-expired men, proceeding to England via Bombay.

Lieutenant T. P. Stevens (Unattached,) late Adjutant 32nd Native Infantry, is directed to proceed to Allahabad and report himself to the officer commanding the Allahabad Division, for general duty.

The name of Lieutenant G. M. Onslow, 20th Hussars, is to be added to the list of officers nominated for depot duty at home, in G. O. C. C. of the 10th August last, and his services are available for duty with troops to England.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th November 1868.

Officers in command are informed that the approaching departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on his annual tour, is not to intertere with the routine of correspondence, which must continue to be forwarded to Simla, to "Officers in charge" of the different offices remaining at that place; communications only of an important or urgent character being referred to the Heads of Departments in attendance on His Excellency.

The Commander-in-Chief will be at Umballa on or about the 22nd November, whence His Excellency will proceed via Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares, to Calcutta, where Head Quarters will be established on or about the 8th proximo.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Dennys, Staff Corps, is removed from his appointment of 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 22nd Native Infantry, and is directed to do general duty at Agra.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

96th Foot.—Ensign Henry Scougall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lambe, appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st October 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

32nd Native Infantry.—Major G. A. Williams, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command, vice Dennys, who has been removed from that appointment. Dated 7th November 1868.

Colonel H. Nicoll, of the Staff Corps, whose tenure of appointment on the Staff has expired, is directed to do general duty at Fyzabad.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 15th August last, (page 341,) Captain H. Stewart, 37th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General W. F. Beatson, Commanding the Allahabad Division, with effect from that date.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1 08 of 1868, the leave to England, to appear before a Medical Board, granted to Major T. H. Salt, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 3 Battery Punjab Frontier Force, by G. O. C. C., of the 30th July last, (page 341) is hereby cancelled.

The leave granted to Major F. Garforth, 7th Hussars, in G. O. C. C. of the 29th June last, (page 284,) is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Surgeon Major J. Squire, returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to the medical charge of the 3rd Native Infantry.

Cornet F. D. Harding, 19th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 7th Bengal Cavalry, and a probationer for the Staff Corps, having failed to pass in the tests, is directed to rejoin his own regiment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	per ton
	Seeds	£1 8s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 5s 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Sails	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 2	Burmah (s)	Pearce	Liverpool, July 28.
	Ganges	Bondon	New Port, July 21.
	Prince George (s)	Hawkins	Liverpool, July 17.
	Dacca (s)	Hutcheson	Vingoria, Nov. 18.
	Hakun Jori	Mathieux	Gottenburg, July 4.
	Anna Fletcher	Dinmouth	Liverpool, July 20.
	Lochno	Beat	London, July 18.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Nov. 20	Magdala (s)	Thomson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Ferndale, Frazer, to Colombo.

Ship London, Young, to Rangoon.

Ship Egeria, Burns, to Liverpool.

Brig Cadur Baz, Nacoda, to Aleppey.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13	Coringa (s)	—	—
	Chaduba (s)	—	—
	Legion of Honor	—	—
	Cornwallis	—	—
	Castine	—	—

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 19th, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Emeu" sailed for Bombay at 8-50 A.M.

BEJAWAR 20TH, 10-57 A.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin" from Busrah arrived.

KURRACHEE, 20th, 1 P.M.—H.M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone" from Gwadur arrived.

KURRACHEE, 20th, 1-30 P.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates" left for Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12

SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.

Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

A Married Couple may have two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without Board, in a fine airy locality of the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to "F. J.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed on and from the 30th instant until further notice, in order that an early distribution may be made to those Shareholders who are on the Register on that date.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6, Rampart Row, 20th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmah," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature, and to pay their Freight to us.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Pearse, Ship "Birmah."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Prince George," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,

Agents Ship "Prince George."

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Haken Jarl," from Gottenburg, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. All freights to be paid to the undersigned at No. 9 Hummum Street.

FALLONJEE FRAMJEE, Dubash,

Agent of the Barque "Haken Jarl."

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and the Estate of Govind Hurry Walekur and others, lately trading as Tookersey Yusonjon.

The 3rd half-yearly Account of the liquidation of the above Estate has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

W. ADAMS,

Managing Trustee.

Bombay, 29th November 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF ACT 28 OF 1865.—NOTICE.—The Final Accounts, with the relative Vouchers, of Jesabhoy Kirpall and Jaitha Luljee, who lately traded in Bombay in their own names and under the name or style of Jesabhoy Kirpall & Co., have this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.—Dated 18th November 1868.

G. R. WILSON,
T. F. PUNNETT,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South-West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R. E.,

Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, in Bombay, on the 23rd day of December next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been concluded.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,

For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to one o'clock P.M., on Friday the 27th instant, for the purchase of the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

Shoree Ajwan	5 834	Pounds.
Ajmoodah Ajwan	18,762	do.
Shoupee	21,867	do.
Kootkee	6,748	do.
Bhung	5,3.8	do.
Butch	6,268	do.
Coriander Seeds	23,940	do.

Tenderers can offer for a portion or for the whole of the quantity above shown.

Terms—CASH. Articles to be removed as soon as the Tenders are accepted.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office,

20th November 1868.

SALE POSTPONED TO TUESDAY THE 24TH INST.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited) in Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Tuesday the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited), with the Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying, or being at Gaumdavey Road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,315 square yards, more or less, bounded on or towards the east by the said Gaumdavey Road, on or towards the west by the Oart of Ramchunder Keroba, on or towards the north by the Oart of Venayeck Purushram Bawookier, and on or towards the south by the Oarts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Krishnajee Bhewjee.

N. B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tolah to 8 tolahs.

Price of first size weigher and 2 sets of weights as above. Complete on a solid Oak or Walnut Wood Stand, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—Letter weigher with 2 distinct sets of weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 8 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tolah to 16 tolahs.

Price of second size weigher and 2 sets of weights as above. All of solid brass, on a brass stand and feet, Rs. 15 complete.

DAK BHANGY, OR PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing from ten up to eight hundred and fifty Tolahs.

Solid Brass Machines and weights complete, on a Walnut-wood stand.

Where accuracy in weighing any kinds of Goods, Dak Bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 Tolahs.

Cash Price, Rs. 80.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).	
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. R. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.	
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.	

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,

Bombay, 24th October, 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

TIME was when chronic war as well as periodic famines devastated the fertile fields of India. The worst passions of men were more destructive than the fitful caprices of nature; for man rarely, nature always, remedied the evils she had produced. Nay, the workings of nature were relied on to obliterate, or, partially efface, the ravages of an invading army, and even where cultivation did not restore the landscape to ordered beauty, the fruitful showers covered the fields with the untamed loveliness of the luxuriant jungle. Chronic war has been driven out of the land by the reign of law, sustained by force, and, although there may yet be recurring conflicts, internecine strife is stayed. But we have not succeeded in preventing periodic famines, and, still less, more frequent dearth. No doubt our means of combating these enemies of man are greater than they were; that we have constructed more roads, stored up more water, improved our system of intercommunication, introduced the iron way, the locomotive, the priceless telegraph; yet the land is still far from that condition when a defect in the co-operation of nature with man shall produce the minimum of evil to the immediate present, and the near future. Scarcity and famine retain their old characteristics and remain the dreaded foes of humanity.

That they were far more formidable in the past a glance at the able Famine Report by Colonel Etheridge suffices to prove. It may, indeed, be doubted whether a more horrible example of a famine can be found in history than that which devastated Orissa. But a territory, exceptionally conditioned, and unhappily, neglected, when threatened with a dire calamities, does not prove that India, regarded *en large*, is less prepared to meet the peril. The impressive warning furnished by Orissa will last a long time, and the prompt action of the Government in the North West shows that its teachings will produce permanent fruits. But we have now to do with the scarcities and famines which have befallen the Bombay Presidency. Omitting the remote famines, and confining our notice to the last hundred years, we find that at no period has there anything like a general famine throughout the Presidency. Nor is this remarkable in a region so varied in its geography. Nevertheless intense dearth in one section has always affected, sometimes severely, nearly every other, and even stretched its influence into adjacent countries. From 1759 almost to the present time a greatly defective supply of food in one area has, more or less, straitened the means of many others beyond its limits. For want of food, even in the worst times, attracted some supplies from quarters where food was less deficient, and emigration from the less to the more favoured districts has constantly occurred. In turn nearly all parts of the Presidency have suffered under the keen infliction. Sometimes too much rain fell and drowned the crops, at others too little rain descended in the wet season, and the fields were parched and the young growth dried up. The countries which depend on the overflow of rivers have been victims to a deficient supply in the remote gathering-grounds among the lofty mountains. Intense cold has been known to destroy the crops of Goozerat; and in Sind, locusts have darkened the air and devoured the growing food, and it is recorded that even rats have produced a scarcity by their abundance. Nor has man himself failed to appear as a cause of famine, and sometimes armies have been the victims of their own cruel acts of rapine and devastation. But, after all, defect of rain supply remains as the most powerful and recurrent cause of a calamity so justly dreaded, so ghastly in its results. For boundless horrors spring from the promptings of hunger. A native record says that so late as 1813, flying from Kattywar to avoid starvation, emigrants crossed the Runn to Wagur, "but on their way they could not get food, and they devoured the bodies of even their nearest relations: a wife devoured her husband's corpse, a husband devoured his wife's corpse. Parents devoured the corpses of their children. A cat or dog was accounted a rare feast during that year." This may be regarded as an exaggeration, but an English officer reporting on that year of pain tells similar stories. It was only when the trees afforded no more bark, the earth no more roots, when cattle could not be had, when children had been sold or abandoned, than man fell back to cannibalism. In 1791 during a famine, in Surat, we find a similarly explicit statement in a native record: "When no grain or grass could be procured the cattle were slaughtered, and their flesh was sold very cheap in the streets. The poor people assembled where the cattle were slaughtered and drank the blood which caused death. *Nobody could then think of his religion.*" The sale of children is a common incident, not peculiar to India, for the natives of Algeria the other day at once had recourse to the practice. But we need not multiply the terrible list of anguish and crime. Nor is the other and brighter side of the picture wanting. There are numerous instances where rulers opened their stores and fed the people, or set them to work, deepening old and digging new tanks and other useful employments. Nay, sometimes grain-dealers, resisting the promptings of cupidity, doled out grain in rations at low prices, and foreign merchants are said to have distributed food without charge. Nowhere, however, was the delicate and complex problem of the proper mode of dealing with trade at such exceptional periods resolved. The ordinary methods were to prohibit exports of food, occasionally to offer bounties on its importation, to regulate the price and the distribution, to remit revenues to suspend customs and transit duties; in short, the remedies were alms, the maximum, public works and emigration.

As our readers may like to see how a statesman, Mountstuart Elphinstone, dealt with apprehended and actual scarcity, we reprint, in another column, the instructive summary prepared by Colonel Etheridge from the Official Records of 1824-5. It will be seen that it is by no means easy to cope with this formidable danger, and that at the best a Government can only remove obstructions, mitigate sufferings, and take advantage of occasion to construct works of permanent advantage. How far, what are called the principles of Political Economy should be allowed to operate freely, and how far they should be qualified or suspended, must depend on the peculiar circumstances of each case. The primary duty of every Government is to preserve the lives of its subjects whenever and wherever those lives are menaced by causes operating over a wide area and far beyond the control of individuals or communities. The rules of no science are universally applicable in all places and at all times, because the finite mind of man is incapable of grasping or setting forth the infinite combinations of an infinite nature. Each fresh combination requires a new and appropriate application of any principles general in their character. It is sometimes argued that India is an exceptional country, but it is not more exceptional than Ireland in 1846-7, or than many districts of Russia and Turkey in our own time. When conditions hostile to human existence are allowed to grow up to an over-powering height as in Ireland in 1846, and in Orissa in 1866, the ordinary operation of supply and demand is ineffectual as a remedy, because the conditions under which alone the law acts do not exist. When overtaken by circumstances of such appalling magnitude, every Government is bound to adopt and enforce the best measures likely to counteract the evil; but no efforts on their part can relieve them from the responsibilities of years of previous neglect. A wise ruler would be guided, not bound by the rules of Political Economy in framing remedial measures; but he would have been a wiser ruler had he foreseen the possibility of calamity, the consequences of indifference or procrastination, and had anticipated the sad necessity by placing a province or kingdom in a position to provide against the known causes of dearth and famine. In India there are three plain duties imposed on governments which they ought to perform to the full extent of their means, in addition to the ordinary duties of rulers. Those duties may be summed up in a sentence—Store up water, plant trees, make roads—but even, when this is done, we cannot hope to escape, we can only hope to reduce to a minimum the inevitable human suffering arising from a failure in Nature's bountiful and fertilizing co-operation with man engaged in the arduous and unceasing struggle for bare existence.

CONTINENTAL politics, it seems, are sufficiently exciting to elicit an expression of opinion from the Prime Minister on so public an occasion as the Lord Mayor's annual feast in the Guildhall. The statement, as reported, is characteristic of Mr. Disraeli, and may well be true. He is represented to have said that the causes for apprehension in Europe are "superficial," and that the apprehensions are not shared by England. Superficial! What a peculiar conception of superficiality must the Premier have formed. Are the vast armaments mere outside show; are French jealousy of German growth, and German resentment of French pretensions, merely surface manifestations, having at their back no inveterate causes rooted in the antagonism of centuries? Is the "anguish" of France, a feeling dating from Sadowa, and aroused by a sense of lost domination, a passing symptom only skin-deep? The pressure, direct and indirect, exercised by North over South Germany and resented by both Austria and France, is that superficial? Does the attempt of the Parisian Government to unite France, Holland, and Belgium in a custom's union, indicate nothing? A worse epithet than "superficial" could not have been chosen to describe the causes agitating Europe. And in the next sentence we find the proof. Mr. Disraeli intimated that Lord Stanley might confer with the Great Powers and step in between France and Prussia. What—to remove a thin veneer of possible misunderstanding? The remedy is heroic—it points to a Congress, open or secret, and this apparatus, resorted to only in extreme emergencies, is to be conjured up in order to skim the European cauldron. Either the causes of anxiety are deeper than the Premier cared to tell, or the remedy is out of all proportion to the disease. Moreover, how could England meddle, unasked, without either effecting nothing or entangling herself in obligations certain to bring her fleets and armies into the field, or failing that, to cast discredit on her name? How, in the present state of the chronic dispute—whether Germany shall constitute herself as she pleases, or humbly submit to French dictation—how, we say, can England interfere without either producing no result, or committing herself to one side or the other? If, indeed, the smouldering quarrel were on the point of bursting into devouring flame, then England might properly endeavour to neutralize the causes working beneath, not upon the surface. Have we arrived at that stage? If so, why use the trivial epithet superficial? In strict propriety a Ministry, whose existence is in deadly peril, and, humanly speaking, certain of speedy extinction, ought not to commit the country to a grave line of policy involving peace and war; but Mr. Disraeli and constitutional proprieties have long parted company. Witness the way in which he again lugs in the opinion of "our sovereign." "Our sovereign," he said, "desires peace." No one can doubt it. But suppose the First Minister had said "our sovereign desires war"—then the wrongfulness of using the august name would have been manifest. The country knows nothing of the opinions of "our sovereign" except through her Ministers, who are responsible for the sovereign to the nation. The public can deal only with the opinions and policy of Ministers, and none of these has a right to shelter himself behind, or support himself upon, the throne. But the object of Mr. Disraeli is to undermine and destroy the authority of Parliaments, and to substitute in their stead the dependency of Ministers upon the Crown; and that is why, on critical occasions, he speaks like a French Secretary of State, and parades his relation towards "our sovereign," as if he were above the authority of Parliament and people.

Since writing these remarks, lo, the telegraph reports the substance of Lord Stanley's speech at King's Lynn. It could not arrive more *à propos*. Not only does it admit the great uneasiness in Europe, but it points to storms lowering over the East, and to one of the greatest of dangers—financial collapse followed by rebellion. We were certain that Lord Stanley did not share the superficial views of his nominal chief.

THE nomination of Dr. Tait to the See of Canterbury is one of the cleverest acts of Mr. Disraeli's administration. Dr. Tait is neither a bigot nor a latitudinarian, neither an Evangelical nor a High Churchman. His opposition to the Ritualists is firm but temperate; his educational views large and fair; his preference for works over words marked, and his true piety unquestioned. It is just possible, however, that Dr. Tait owes his elevation, in a great degree, to the high regard which the Queen has notoriously entertained for him. Moreover, Dr. Tait opposes Mr. Gladstone's policy with regard to the Irish Church, but is by no means hostile to Church reform in Ireland or in England.

THE obscure London telegram published yeserday, referring to the proceedings of the Bombay Bank Commission and the application by some person for leave to cross-examine witnesses, has provoked much curiosity. The supposition that Major Innes was the applicant is palpably absurd. It has been suggested that sense might be made of the paragraph were the meaningless word "Mainne" to be read Le Mesurier, as it is not improbable that Mr. Le Mesurier should think it expedient to make the application on behalf of the justly irritated shareholders, who may feel that they have scarcely had fair play.

WE believe that it is the intention of Government to unite the offices of Cotton Commissioner and Inspector of Cotton Frauds, and it is understood that Dr. Forbes will hold both appointments.

SIR WM. MANSFIELD is to be at Umballa on or about the 22nd instant, and to proceed thence via Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares, to Calcutta, where head quarters will be established about the 8th proximo.

WE observe that the 37th Regiment were to leave Bareilly for Shajehanpore and Moradabad to-day.

THE 3-22 R. A. it is stated were to leave Lucknow for Calcutta by rail on the morning of the 16th instant. The battery will be located in Fort William.

WE ("Delhi Gazette") hear that Major Hill, District Superintendent of Police, Sultanpore, goes to the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry as second in command.

LAHORE (says the "Lahore Chronicle") experienced a shock of an earthquake on the night of the 12th, shortly after midnight; the vibrations lasted about four minutes.

IT appears that in consequence of the present scarcity, the 5th Lancers and the 20th and 21st Hussars have received orders not to commence their march to their various proposed destinations according to the relief until further orders.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and his camp are still lingering on the frontier. His Honor's movements depend on the chances of Shere Ali feeling himself sufficiently firmly established to leave his capital for the purpose of an interview at Peshawur.—*Indian Public Opinion, Nov.* 13.

THE FAMINE AT JEYPORE.

WE ("Delhi Gazette") are indebted to a friend at Jeypore for the following:—"Grain here is at famine prices. Wheat and gram selling at seven seers and jao at nine seers for the rupee; grass at twenty seers. Nor have we yet come to the worst. In one district the cattle are dying by hundreds, and one can quite understand why such should be the case, seeing that the people are almost entirely dependant upon the rains. The land consists of a series of sand hills which are ploughed and sown in the rains. Wells there are scarcely any, nor would they be of much use even did they exist, on account of the hilly nature of the district. We have commenced a number of public works and are about to commence more. Already about 6,000 are employed. The Maharajah to meet the distress has taken three lacs of rupees out of his private purse and put it at the disposal of the treasury for new works. Lieutenant Jacob, Executive Engineer, has got a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of grain to be sold at a cheap rate to those on his works. In Marwar the distress is very great in many parts. Water for drinking is sold and has to be brought a distance of ten or twelve miles. Colonel Keatinge has just issued a circular convening a meeting in Ajmere for the middle of December, in which he calls upon each Durbar to send a vakeel vested with full authority to acquiesce in such measures as may be considered advisable to meet the present distress. He is really going heart and soul into the work and deserves all praise and encouragement. Disease is sure to follow the scarcity. Robberies have commenced."

A BIOGRAPHER WANTED.

WILL no one (asks "Indian Public Opinion") write a life of General Nicholson? Volumes have been written on the lives of heroes far less distinguished, and public characters whose policy was far less calculated to inspire the living, with useful experience and genius. Especially now that our frontier policy is being canvassed, would such a memoir be acceptable, for no one has yet attained a little of the success, or the individual power which General Nicholson exercised among the frontier tribes, who still revere his name and attach it with mixed fear and respect to supernuman attributes. The reaction caused by his successors being ordinary individuals, has naturally added to the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The King died and none remained to reign in his stead.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEPARTURE OF EARL MAYO FROM ENGLAND

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 11TH NOV.

The dissolution of the present Parliament takes place to-day.

Earl Mayo has left England *en route* for India.

The Marquis of Hastings is dead.

The Bombay Bank Commission resumed its sittings yesterday and subsequently adjourned until Friday next, on which day the Directors' budgets will be examined again.

A new Electoral Law, authorising female suffrage, has been issued in Spain. Universal suffrage is granted to all citizens of 25 years of age.

Reinforcements have been despatched from Spain to Cuba.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD STANLEY.

LONDON, 16TH NOV., NOON.

Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

In a speech at Lynn on Saturday last Lord Stanley said that he considered the overgrown armaments in Europe were the cause of the uneasiness now prevalent, but that if peace were preserved France would become reconciled to the union of all Germany under the leadership of Prussia.

Trouble, he said, was brewing in the East, and Turkey was in danger. Internal alliances and guarantees could not protect any country against financial collapse, or rebellion in provinces.

In conclusion Lord Stanley said he was prepared to reform the abuses of the Irish Church, and to secure the tenants own improvement.

The French journalists who opened subscriptions for a monument to Deputy Baudin have been sentenced to pay fines and suffer imprisonment. The proprietors of the *Gaulois* have also been condemned for falsely announcing a conspiracy.

The Bombay Mail of the 24th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

The "Rangoon" with the outward Indian Mails of the 6th instant left Suez for Bombay at 5 P.M. on the 15th idem (1 hour before the contract time.)

LONDON, 17TH NOV., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been closed on account of a holiday.

The Manchester Market continues dull and

BOMBAY.

The case against the Rev. G. F. De Silva and others, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was to come on for further hearing yesterday before Mr. Connon, but has been adjourned on the application of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw till Wednesday, the 25th instant.

We would remind those who feel an interest in the cause of female education that Miss Carpenter will deliver an address in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at half-past 4 o'clock, explanatory of the plan she intends to follow in the establishment of a Female Normal School in Bombay.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March
Overture "Concert" ..... Title.
Quadrille "Bombastes Furioso" ..... Mohe.
Selection "Netouchez pas la Reine" ... Boisselot.
Waltz "Nymph of the Cove" ..... D'Albert.
Galop "Overland Mail" ..... "

Yesterday there was rather a scene in the Criminal Sessions. It seems that a prisoner committed to stand his trial for forgery at the Sessions had made his escape from the custody of the police. Yesterday he entered the Court and was on his way up to the bar—to make some application to the Judge, we believe—when he was recognized by a policeman, and at once apprehended. Of course there was some noise about the matter among the numerous natives and others lounging in Court.

We learn from the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October that there was no fall of rain at all in any of the talookas of this collectorate during that fortnight. The khureef crops have greatly suffered for want of rain. The rubbee crops were also withering, and promised a good harvest if the rain did not fall early. Reaping of bajree crop was being carried on in the Ambegaon Petta, of the Kheir talook. Cholera broke out slightly in Jooneer and Indapore talooks, and in a few villages of the east of Haveilly talook.

The 5th Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery is expected to arrive in Bombay from Kirkee and to embark on board the "Scotia" on or about the 23rd inst., for Rangoon. On the way the "Scotia" will call at Vingorla, whence it will convey the 6th Battery 5th Brigade to Beypore. The C/E Royal Horse Artillery, which is under orders to proceed from Kirkee to Hyderabad, is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 24th inst. This Battery will be conveyed by the s. s. "Dacca," and the ships "Atmosphere" and "Yorrick." The two sailing vessels will be towed by the steamer.

Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Spencer, Jan Mahomed sued John Cendran for the recovery of Rs. 111 in respect of goods supplied to him on the 17th and 23rd August 1868. The plaintiff admitted having received Rs. 36 on account, and a verdict was accordingly entered in his favour for Rs. 75. In a similar case by the same plaintiff against Charles Morley, an *ex parte* verdict was given by His Honor for Rs. 105-8. The same plaintiff sued James Petts for Rs. 53-12 for goods sold to the latter, from 15th August to 14th October 1868. The defendant did not appear in Court, and His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Golconda*, Captain W. Black, to Aden and Suez :—

For Marseilles—Major J. A. Tytler and infant, Mr. J. D. Lowe, Mrs. Fawcett, Captain and Mrs. Kean and two children, Captain E. A. Wood, Lieutenant Hogg, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M. Huguenn, Mr. H. M. G. Coore, and Captain Probyn.
For Southampton—Miss Shaw Stewart, Mrs. Mactier and two children, Lieutenant Colonel Stubbs and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, and Mr. E. Natali.
For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Stratton and infant, and Assistant Surgeon Halliday.

Passages by P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, which will leave for Suez on the 28th instant, have been engaged as follows :—

Mrs. A. V. F. Kuxton and three children, Mr. G. K. Kuxton (Suez), Mrs. Nightingale (Marseilles), and Mr. Knowly.

The Committee of the Ladies' Workshop, Clare Road, which institution was established a year ago to afford employment to women who wish to earn their own livelihood by providing them with needle-work, has issued a circular explaining the object and the working of the Society. We are glad to learn that the result of the year's working has been very satisfactory. From the circular we find that, in addition to finding needle-work for all who choose to apply for it at the workshop, the committee is enabled, through subscriptions, to offer lodging to a limited number of respectable women of European and Indo-British parentage, —preference being given to widows, deserted wives, and orphan girls. Board is not given, the payment for needle-work enabling the women to provide that for themselves. The committee consists of eight ladies, who take turns in visiting the workshop occasionally; and the work is carried on under the superintendence of a matron. Besides the work done by order, a small stock of under-clothing, bed and table linen, &c., is kept ready for sale. As the payment for the work done seldom exceeds the sums paid to the women, the committee find it necessary to solicit aid to provide the funds for house-rent and matron's salary. From what we have stated it will be seen that the Society is well worthy of support.

A European general court-martial assembled at Colaba on the 10th inst. for the trial of Private Mathew Keenan, of H. M. 19th Light Infantry, for insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, when on board the steam-ship "Scotia," at sea, on the twenty-ninth day of September last, used violence against acting corporal and regimental lance corporal William Castle, of Her Majesty's Ninetieth Light Infantry, by striking him with a boot, saying at the same time, "You b—— b—— you are like the whole of your b—— regiment; you are no good from head to foot, you b—— lot of b——s," or words to that effect, the said acting corporal and regimental lance corporal being his superior officer, and in execution of his office. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for five years, to be discharged with ignominy from the service, and to be marked with the letters "B. C." The Provincial Commander-in-Chief in approving and confirming this sentence, added the following :—"The process of degradation laid down in paragraph 1448 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, for carrying into effect the discharge of the prisoner with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service, is to be dispensed with on this occasion. The marking with the letters B. C. will take place as heretofore. The prisoner will be handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Bombay Garrison, in view of undergoing the sentence of penal servitude that has been passed against him."

RUMOURED CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

Telegrams were yesterday received from Calcutta by one or two firms in Bombay, stating that in Calcutta business in rice freights had been entirely suspended owing to a rumour that a cyclone had swept over the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, in the vicinity of Akyab. No particulars have yet been received.

THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday last we gave details of the troops which arrived by the troop-ship "Euphrates" from England on the previous day. We were, however, then unable to give the names of the officers who arrived; these are as follows :—

Officers of the 1st Battalion of the 14th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Dwyer; Majors W. H. Hawley, and C. E. Grogan; Captains D. S. Wauch, T. P. Cooby, A. A. Le-Messurier, A. F. Dixon, G. H. Cope, E. J. Briscoe, H. Thompson, J. Lawrence, and H. Metcalfe; Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M. Hutchinson; Lieutenants R. S. Lemon, J. Laing, W. B. Lindsay, W. T. Blois, S. H. Patton, T. F. Cadyon, B. W. Firman, R. G. Piggott, J. Hossack, T. J. R. Toms, and C. O. H. French; Ensigns R. W. Richardson, W. T. Purkis, C. A. Morris, W. M. Robinson, T. M. Robinson, and J. Reid; Paymaster R. J. Carden; Surgeon W. H. Price, and Assistant Surgeons W. Cherry and J. G. Randall.
Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain Theobald.
Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel Stallard, Lieutenant Day, and Quarter Master Callam.
Royal Engineers.—Lieutenants Ottley, Lambert, McPherson, Nicholson, Arnott, Pulford, and Purchas
2-10 *Foot.*—Ensign Booth.
2-12 *Foot.*—Ensign Money.
1-23 *Foot.*—Captain Liddell.
26th Foot.—Ensign Higgins.
2-24 *Foot.*—Ensign Bannister.
37th Foot.—Lieutenant Gilbert.
49th Foot.—Ensign Harrison.
103rd Foot.—Captain Wolsey and Ensign Hickley.
104th Foot.—Ensign Sage.
106th Foot.—Ensigns Campigne and Dempster.
Medical Staff.—Assistant Surgeon P. W. Stafford.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Nov. 22nd.—24th Sunday after Trinity.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 159 and 162.
6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem—"O taste and see how gracious the Lord is" (Goss.) Hymn 141.

St. John's Church,—Colaba.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 135.
6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 18 and 197.

Trinity Chapel,—Sonapore.

7 A.M.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 203 and 106.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 149, 181, and 238.

The Harbour.

A Service will be held by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., on board H. M. S. "Vigilant" at 10 A.M.; and on board the ship "Bates Family" at 11 A.M.

The Rev. James Paterson, of the Harbour Mission Union, will preach on board the "Pendragon" at eleven o'clock.

MISS CARPENTER'S LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

The following is the letter from Miss Carpenter addressed to H. E. the Governor in Council, and upon which the resolution of Government that we published yesterday was based :—

To the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay in Council.

Sir,—During the interview which I had the honour of having with your Excellency on my arrival in this city, I stated to you that I had originally intended to commence my work in the preparation of female teachers in Bombay having been assured of the warm interest of a number of enlightened natives and of their co-operation. I made preparations to come to Bombay, and raised money to begin the undertaking as a private enterprise, but strictly on the principle adopted by Government.

When I learnt that a sum was granted by Government for a Normal Training School, I formed the impression that arrangements had been already made which would preclude the need of any help from myself, and I decided on going to Ahmedabad.

On arriving in Bombay, however, I learnt that though the certificated mistress is expected shortly to arrive, no definite arrangements had been made, and that no clear idea existed as to the nature of the institution.

On Tuesday last I met some native gentlemen, who had been selected by the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose of consultation. I fully stated to them my plans for preparing teachers, which appeared to meet their views. No Parsees were present, not having been invited.

On Wednesday night I met above 100 Hindoo gentlemen, who had been assembled by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, together with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who is acquainted with the system of female education in my country. I laid fully before the audience the method I proposed to pursue in preparing the English teachers and students for their work before any effort is made to find native students. My system appeared fully to meet the wants of those present. If carried out in the spirit in which it is conceived it cannot possibly interfere with native prejudices or social customs.

Feeling that the success of this, probably the first Government Female Normal School of its kind in India, is of the greatest importance to the course in general, and hoping that my experience of 40 years in female education and the managing of institutions may be of use in this, I beg respectfully to offer my services (gratuitously) to discharge the duties of lady superintendent according to the enclosed programme, so long as they may be needed for the welfare of the institution.

I shall be happy to lay before your Excellency and the Council any further information which may be desired, and beg to remain, yours respectfully,

MARY CARPENTER.

Malabar Hill, November 13, 1868.

SURRENDER OF YESHWUNTRAO BULWUNT.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, late General Inspector of the Tent Department of the Municipality, surrendered himself before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Leathes appeared for Mr. Maidment, and Mr. Peile for Yeshwuntrao.

Mr. Peile said that, from what his Worship had said on the last occasion when he appeared before him, he supposed that he would accept bail to the extent of a bond from the defendant for Rs. 20,000 and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. The order of his Worship was that title-deeds should be deposited by the sureties, but he supposed that currency notes would do quite as well.

His Worship—Certainly.

Mr. Peile—Then the defendant will surrender himself.

A messenger was then sent for Yeshwuntrao, who appeared in Court in a few minutes.

His Worship asked Mr. Peile if he proposed to lodge notes for the whole Rs. 20,000 to be paid by the sureties.

Mr. Peile said he proposed to lodge only Rs. 10,000 in notes; for the other Rs. 10,000 he would lodge the title-deed of a property belonging to Hurrichund Crustna Josey. The title-deed had been prepared in his (Mr. Peile's) own office in 1866, and he found that he himself had been an attesting witness to it.

His Worship then looked over the title, and asked the owner of the property whether he had any family, to which he answered that he had. He also stated in reply to his Worship that he had no brothers.

Mr. Bhasker Bapoo Josey then deposited as the other surety Rs. 10,000 in Government currency notes.

It was then agreed that the case should come on for hearing on Wednesday the 20th proximo, at 12 o'clock; and Yeshwuntrao, having signed a bound for Rs. 20,000, was then released.

The following is the information laid against Yeshwuntrao and Tamooljee by Mr. Maidment :—

"I am Controller of the Municipal Accounts. I have been so since March 1866. I have charge of all the accounts of the Municipality of Bombay. It is my duty to supervise the receipts of the Municipal funds under Act 2 of 1865. I know one Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt. He was appointed General Inspector by the Municipal Commissioner on or about the 27th August 1866. He was placed in charge of the Wheel Tax Department, called 'Tent Department,' which he superintended from September 1866 to 20th October last, on or about which day he was dismissed by the Municipal Commissioner. It was his duty to assess and recover wheel tax on labour carts, hackeries, and hack buggies, and to pay the daily collections to me through Tamooljee Rustomjee, the shroff of the Municipality; and it was his duty to prepare and furnish to me statements of collections. He paid me the collections and furnished regular statements up to the end of July 1867, since which time he has not furnished me with true and faithful statements. I produce a statement marked 'A,' dated the 9th November 1867, purporting to show the collections made during the months of August, September, and October 1867, on account of the said wheel-tax on labour carts, &c. This statement bears the signature of the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, and was received by me on the day upon which it bears date. This statement shows the total amount of such collections as aforesaid to be Rs. 10,968-12; but on examining the books kept by Manockjee Jamasjee, the head clerk employed under the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, it appears that sums amounting to Rs. 18,840-12 were collected during the said months of August, September, and October 1867. And the amounts so collected were daily paid to the said Tamooljee Rustomjee Shroff, as appears by his signature in the said books kept by the said Manockjee Jamasjee, and such books also contain the initials of the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt. That the said Tamooljee Rustomjee Shroff during the said months of August, September, and October only paid into my office the sum of Rs. 10,698-12, which sum agrees with the statement marked A., and also with particulars of vouchers of the sums paid to me as deposits by the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, which vouchers I now produce. I had not opportunity of examining the books kept by the said head clerk, Manockjee Jamasjee, until the 13th September last, when they were made over to me by order of the Municipal Commissioner for examination, and I have just discovered that the account marked A rendered to me by the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt is false and incorrect, showing a deficiency of Rs. 7,872 in the collections actually received by him. This amount has since been refunded by the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt on or about the 19th September last, when he paid to me the sum of Rs. 35,000. I therefore charge the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt and Tamooljee Rustomjee with criminal breach of trust; and I further charge the said Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt with cheating and furnishing false information to a public servant, and with aiding and abetting the said Tamooljee Rustomjee in committing criminal breach of trust; and pray that warrants may issue for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law."

BOMBAY IN 1824-5.

(From Colonel Etheridge's Report on Famines, Pages 131 to 141.)

In the year 1824 there was again a drought of long continuance, particularly in the Deccan and in Western Goozerat, and serious apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity, or even famine. The subject early occupied the serious attention of Government, and no time was lost in adopting precautions with a view to avert, as far as practicable, the impending calamity. The following transcript of a minute by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, the late Governor and President in Council, which was concurred in by the other Members of the Honourable Board, contains an account of the proceedings which it was thought necessary to adopt in connection with this subject :—

"The Collectors should everywhere be called on to state without delay the prospect they conceive there is of scarcity in their district, and the period when, if at all, it will begin to be severely felt. They should as soon as possible (at the same time with the first information, if it can be done without occasioning delay) report on the present price of grain in their district, and whether it is rising or falling; the average price in ordinary years; the quantity of grain supposed to be in the country; the countries from whence they usually draw grain when there is a scarcity in the Company's territories; the present state of those countries and of others in the neighbourhood of their districts. They should also suggest any means by which the importation of grain from those and all other countries could be encouraged.

"Similar enquiry should be made in Bombay, and the Bench of Justices would probably be the best authority to refer to; and perhaps it would be prudent to address also the Residents at Hydrabad, Indore, and Mysore, and the Collectors of Canara and the Ceded Districts, to know the state and prospects of their divisions. The Madras Government might afford similar information, as well as acquaint us with the steps which it has pursued during the late or present scarcity.

"I do not think any measures should be taken till some answers at least are received, as a fall of rain enough to prevent a famine is by no means hopeless; but when we again consider the subject the unusual state of the shipping of India should not escape our attention. Many of the merchant vessels which we might trust to for bringing round grain from Bengal are now employed on the Expedition, and the high price of freight in all quarters will render it necessary to hold out great encouragement to the importation of grain. I see no way in which this can be done, except by promising a certain bounty for every ton of grain imported from countries beyond certain limits. It will, probably, be in vain to trust to the rise of price as a sufficient encouragement to importation, for in the greater part of the countries where scarcity will be severe there are no funds to bring into the market so as to raise the price to anything like the degree required to influence trade in the present scarcity of freight.

"Some means should, therefore, be taken to ascertain the premium which will be necessary to induce importation, or the price which it will be necessary to guarantee the importers. The amount lately offered by the Madras Government, which must have appeared in the newspapers, will be some guide, and perhaps the Secretary might, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, obtain some information without instituting an official enquiry.

"The attention of the Commissary General might be directed to the state of the markets and to the expediency of early importing grain for our troops, cavalry horses, and public cattle. He should bring them from countries beyond the reach of the expected scarcity.

"The state of prices in Bombay and the other districts of this Presidency should be given every possible publicity, as was formerly done in 1812.

"The Collectors in Goozerat should be authorized (if they find it necessary) to dispense with the duties on grain, and perhaps with duties on the return bullock loads of Brinjaries who import grain; and the Commissioner in the Deccan might receive powers to use his discretion in all similar means of encouragement to importation.

"The Collector of Customs might, perhaps be able to give information about the exports from this place to grain countries, and the possibility of affording encouragement by remitting the duties on return cargoes."

The necessary instructions were at once issued to all the Collectors and Magistrates, the Collector of Sea Customs and the other Officers named, and the Clerk to the Bench of Justices, as also to the Collectors of Canara and Mangalore. The Residents at Indore, Hydrabad and Mysore, were likewise addressed on the subject.

With reference to the point mooted in the last quoted paragraph of the above minute, the Collector of Sea Customs intimated that the only places beyond the territories belonging to this Presidency from which grain could be imported in large quantities were Calcutta, Malabar and Canara, chiefly Mangalore; the return cargoes to the first named place being chiefly pepper, piece-goods, copper and other British staples, and to the other two places broad cloth, copper, cotton, iron, nankeen, piece-goods, sugar, &c. The exporters of these commodities carried certificates with them from the Customs Department of duties levied and retained in the Bombay Custom House, for which an abatement was allowed at the place of importation, so that exempting the return cargoes from paying merely the difference in Malabar, Canara, and Calcutta, might probably be viewed as but a small indulgence; and although it might have some, it would not have, the Customs Collector thought, the desired effect. The great object of exporting to Calcutta was a favourable remittance, and while the exchange for the best bills was as low as 3 per cent., with no prospect of speedy rise, the export of goods from Bombay was not thought likely to increase. He therefore proposed, in imitation of the measures adopted by the Madras Government on the occasion of a scarcity in that Presidency at the commencement of that year, that a bounty should be offered on the importation of grain. The Bombay Government also contemplated suggesting to the Government of India, with a view to facilitate to shippers of grain in Calcutta the remittance of funds realized by the sale of rice, &c., at Bombay that bills should be granted here at the exchange of 105 Bombay for 100 Sicca Rupees, payable three months after date, or to run for a longer period at the option of the Supreme Government, the rate then current in Bengal being allowed for such protracted payment. The Accountant General, to whom the question was in the first instance referred for opinion, did not consider that the measure would be productive of good, while he thought it was open to objection. He pointed out that where the object was to encourage the accumulation of any particular article, a direct bounty on its importation, or a remission of Customs, &c., was the simplest and best means of attaining it. The Bench of Justices also recommended, among other measures, the grant of a bounty on importation. At first this proposition, coming from so many Officers, and being one which was stated to have been adopted at Madras on the occasion of a scarcity there, was favourably received by Government; but, on further consideration, the idea of offering a bounty appears to have been given up as not likely to produce the desired effect. The following is a transcript of a minute recorded by one of the Members of the Government of the day on the subject :—

"I have not the slightest confidence in the efficacy of the proposed bounty, and am persuaded that it will not lead to the importation of a single bag, or a single robin, of rice beyond what we shall receive from the powerful encouragement naturally arising out of a scarcity price. The bounty will neither create a more abundant supply nor lower the price to the consumer, but merely go into the coffers of those who stand the least in need of the money, and whose interest to throw in supplies does not appear to me to require a stimulus by the proposed bounty. It has not, I believe, been hitherto had recourse to under this Presidency, and we shall, in my opinion, do better without it. On a lac of bags the bounty will amount to Rupees one lac. How much more beneficially could this lac be appropriated by following the Madras plan, by which 20,000 souls could be kept alive for five months at a rupee a month. But should the Board determine on the grant of the bounty, the obligation to refund it on the export to foreign country would defeat the efforts of it. Our policy should be not only to relieve ourselves, but our neighbours also, and thus to prevent their crowding into the British territories, and this the grain dealers will do if left to themselves.

"I have every reliance in the grain dealers and merchants of Bombay keeping the Island well supplied. The object contemplated in the draft letter to the Collector of North Canara was not to interfere with the market, but to be prepared against any extraordinary influx of strangers, whose support, of course, cannot have entered into the calculations of our grain dealers. These, besides retaining some in Bombay, we must distribute in different parts of Salsette, in Caranja, the Island of Elephanta, and elsewhere. In these places the supply of grain is not abundant, and not sufficient for the extra population that may be thrown upon them; hence my object was to provide rice for these strangers to be employed in cleaning or constructing tanks and wells, by paying them in grain instead of money in places where the latter could not provide the former.

"Whenever any of the tanks in Bombay may be dry, and there are two or three already nearly so, measures should be immediately adopted to excavate them to as great a depth as possible. The season, though unfortunately one of drought, is particularly favourable to the enlargement of reservoirs for water, and by carrying it on to the greatest practical extent we provide means to lessen the severity in any future similar calamity. I dread a scarcity of water more than a scarcity of grain.

"The associations that may be formed should be voluntary on the part of individuals, and the Government should not appear to have any connection with them. Any other interference than that of employing individuals on public works we should carefully avoid, as it will slacken the zeal and humane efforts of the leading natives of the different castes by misleading them into a belief that the Government are going beyond what it is possible they can accomplish in what there is reason to apprehend, will prove so general a distress."

On the above the following observations were recorded by the Governor and President, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone :—

"Though all fear of famine is, I hope, removed by the late fall of rain, we may still have scarcity to apprehend, and it may, at all events, be as well to record our opinions on this subject while it is under discussion, that we may be prepared if our present hopes should prove fallacious.

"I must confess, I think, there is a great deal of truth in Mr. Warden's anticipations regarding the bounty. I was led to propose the measure from the example of Madras (which we had just been informed by that Government was perfectly successful) rather than by any examination of that subject on general principles: were the necessity to occur again I would propose, in preference, that Government should guarantee a certain price to all importers of grain. This price should be sufficient to counterbalance all the inducements which are held out at present by the demand for freight to the employment of tonnage in the ordinary branches of commerce. In other words, it should yield a little more profit on each ton than could be gained by any other sort of freight at present obtainable. I see no objection to this plan, provided the period at which the guarantee is to cease be judiciously fixed.

"It is precisely the plan adopted in armies with Brinjaries, and would probably be as successful, and proportionately as little burdensome, when used on a larger scale.

"I very much question the expediency of Government taking part in associations, or, in fact, doing anything in the way of direct relief to the people beyond giving employment to the poorest classes. I would rather have their pay in money than in grain, as long as grain was to be procured at all; and if it was absolutely necessary to issue grain it should be in quantities considerably less than a labourer would consume in time of plenty. If a full allowance of grain is given to each labourer, it enables him to live as usual at the expense of the rest of the poor, to whom the surplus would be left if Government labourers were put on short allowance.

"I would not advise any importation of grain by Government, unless Government could bring forward any means of transport not possessed by private merchants; otherwise the quantity of grain imported would not be increased, and the distribution would be taken from the hands of those whose interest is the surest guide into those of Government, which is much less likely to conduct it with advantage. If Government had any spare tonnage it should be employed in bringing grain from distant markets, unless it were perfectly certain that the near ones possessed resources which the private tonnage could not exhaust even by repeated voyages.

"In addition to the undertakings recommended by Mr. Warden, I would propose that if there is a great want of employment, either in the Nothern Concan or the neighbouring parts of the Deccan, the construction of the new road by the Thull Ghaut should be immediately begun, a detachment of Pioneers being drawn from the Poona road to assist and superintend."

In a further minute recorded by Mr. Warden he wrote—

"I still question the policy of the plan suggested by the Governor, and am persuaded that a scarcity price constitutes a sufficient stimulus to the import of grain into Bombay from those countries whence we are ordinarily supplied. The tender from Remington Crawford and the larger or equal quantity of grain to which Mr. Goodwin alludes as intended for Bombay, prove the measures which the merchants timely pursue to benefit by the high price of grain without the necessity for any encouragement on the part of the Government. In these two instances Rs. 24,000 would have been paid in rice which was destined for Bombay weeks before any bounty was thought of. The tonnage ordinarily employed between Bombay and Calcutta is now engaged as transports at an exhorbitant rate of freight, on terms infinitely more profitable than we could possibly hold out for their employment in bringing rice. Had we been reduced to the severity of famine but one alternative would have remained, to have released some of the transports and allowed them to have supplied us with rice.

"If a famine were apprehended in Bengal and in those countries whence we draw our supplies of grain, we should be reduced to the necessity of looking to a distant quarter for relief—to the Cape for instance, or even to Europe—as the United Kingdom looked to India for supplies of rice in 1800, and encouraged its import into Great Britain. In such a contingency the policy of the measure suggested by the Governor is undoubted, but so long as one part of India is able to supply another I feel confident that no inducement the Government can hold out will encourage a greater supply than would have been thrown in by the urgency of the demand and the great profit accruing from high prices."

The result of this discussion was the abandonment of the proposition to offer a bounty to importers of grain, as stated above. Government, however, in the mean time, on the representation of the Collectors of Broach and Surat, authorized the Magistrates to forbid the exportation of grain to foreign countries where a similar prohibition existed regarding exportation to the British Territories; this prohibition in respect to the Gackwar being deferred till His Highness had had an opportunity of communicating, through the Resident, his views and intentions regarding the freedom of the grain trade.

Measures were also directed to be taken for digging wells wherever it could be done with advantage in Bombay; a committee was appointed by Government accordingly, consisting of the Collector of Bombay, the Chief Engineer, the Revenue Surveyor, and the Secretary to the Medical Board. This measure was thought of primary importance, as apprehensions of a failure of water in Bombay were also beginning to be entertained. The average yearly fall of rain in the island of Bombay was about 84 inches. But in 1824 by the end of August only 25 inches had fallen. The committee were, therefore, directed to take into their careful consideration the subject of procuring a sufficient supply of water, and the Revenue Surveyor, who was also a member of the committee, was empowered to give effect to the committee's suggestions.

From the reports submitted to Government from time to time regarding the state of the different Collectorates, the degree of scarcity felt or apprehended in them, and the supplies of grain in hand or expected, it appears that the monsoon proved more or less unfavourable in almost every part of the Bombay Presidency. In the early part of the season rain fell as usual in some of the districts, but there were long continued droughts, broken only by slight and desultory showers, which only encouraged delusive hopes. Thus the crop withered away in places where there was no irrigation, and only yielded a scanty harvest in places where means of irrigation existed. In other districts the rain was so late that the cultivation of early crops could not be undertaken, and even the later crops suffered to some extent. The consequence was that the produce of the year was quite insufficient to meet the wants of the people. Fortunately, however, the harvests of the preceding two years had been abundant, and there was thus a considerable surplus in hand in several parts of Goozerat and Kattyawar. The effects of the scarcity, which would otherwise have been severely felt, were thus rendered less calamitous generally, though the sufferings of the poorer classes of the population were, perhaps, as great as during any of the previous famines.

Numbers of people appear to have emigrated to Bombay in quest of food, and instructions were given to all the Collectors and other officers to avail themselves, as much as possible, of the presence of these individuals for the construction of public works, of which many were then started with a view expressly to afford relief to the new comers.

The year 1825, which succeeded the above period, also proved to be unfavourable in several parts of the Presidency. The rain was almost everywhere below the average. The produce of the year was thus very limited, scarcely enough to meet the year's consumption. The stock in hand from the produce of the preceding year was small owing to the long continued drought which prevailed during that year, and, as a natural result from this state of things, the price of grain ranged high, so high at times as to occasion considerable distress to the poorer classes, and, as in the preceding year, it became necessary for Government to remit the import duties. Public works were also started at the expense of Government with a view to afford relief to the most distressed of the ryots.

It appears that, owing to the scarcity which prevailed during the preceding (1824) year, Government had appointed a committee, denominated the "Committee of Tanks and Wells," in Bombay, consisting of the Land Revenue Collector, the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary to the Medical Board. This committee had for its object, as implied by its designation, the improvement and increase of the water resources in the town and island of Bombay. The committee were allowed the services of an Engineer to frame plans and estimates of such works as to them might seem necessary with this view. Under their superintendence several wells were repaired and improved, and new ones sunk in localities in which additional water supply was most wanted. At considerable expense to Government many of the large tanks, both in Bombay and Mahim, were deepened and widened so as to contain a greater storage. The result of their operation is thus recorded by the committee—

"We have the satisfaction to observe that none of the measures can be said to have altogether failed that were at our suggestions adopted, while the advantages have been, and are likely to be, great from many of them; the resources still seemingly in reserve along the western side of the Esplanade being such as to justify the expectation that the wants of the present season will, by means of temporary wells, to be increased in number as occasion may require in that direction, in the Fort Ditch and in Dhoby's Tank, be yet in an adequate degree provided for."

In the Southern Concan, owing to the deficiency of rain during the monsoon of this year, the crops on the salt lands were entirely destroyed, which occasioned considerable distress among the cultivating classes. As a consequence of this disaster the district authorities are stated to have been literally inundated with applications from the poorer ryots for advances of money to enable them to purchase seed and to procure the means of subsistence. These applications, it is said, could not be complied with owing to the difficulty of determining the cases of real distress; yet every possible assistance was afforded by the Collector and his Assistants to relieve the poorer classes by employing them on works of public utility. The road leading from the Ghauts to the Salt Bunder, on which the traffic was great during the fair season, but which in many places was steep and rugged, was considerably improved. Wells and tanks were also constructed. These works, while they afforded to a certain extent relief to the needy poor, were of great general benefit to the country.

In the Northern Concan, though no distress had yet been felt to any perceptible degree, yet serious apprehensions were entertained of a very unfavourable state of things in that respect. In order to avert or modify the effects of any future calamity which sooner or later might befall the ryots, the Collector submitted a proposition for cleaning the wells and tanks in the several parts of the district under his supervision, as it was thought that, while a timely supply of water could thus be secured, means would be afforded to the needy of supporting themselves to some extent. The cleaning of tanks and wells was urgently pressed upon the notice of Government by the Collectors in consequence of the scanty supply of water caused by deficient rain in the preceding monsoon. The cost of these works, however, as estimated, appeared to Government to be excessive; but in consideration of the urgency of the occasion, as put forth by the Collector, he was authorized to commence upon such of the works proposed as were absolutely and urgently required. A number of tanks and wells were accordingly cleaned at a cost of about ten thousand rupees.

It will be remembered that during the preceding year, owing to the scarcity of food, a large number of people had migrated from Kutch to Bombay. Upwards of a thousand souls had come to Bombay alone under the leadership of one Suwayee Raja, who, on arrival, petitioned Government on their behalf with a view to procure them employment. This application was readily granted, and the Collector of Tanna and H. M.'s Justices of the Peace were requested to arrange accordingly. They were to be paid at such rate of remuneration as was earned by a common day labourer. Measures were also directed to be taken to shelter these unfortunates, and to afford them other requisite aid. Under requisition from the Collector of Tanna, some of these emigrants were placed at the disposal of that officer to be employed on the construction of a new road proposed by him. The reminder were placed at the disposal of General Bellasis to be employed on works then in course of construction under his superintendence. After a few months, however, on hearing of an improved state of things in their own country (Kutch), they expressed a wish to be allowed to return. It was at first a question whether they should be sent back at the expense of Government. It was decided that they should be, and they were accordingly provided with a passage at the public expense. The proceedings on record connected with the scarcity of grain during the year, and the measures adopted to alleviate the distress of the people, do not show exactly what works of a permanent nature and of public utility were projected or completed. Indeed, it would appear from the information available on the subject that nothing beyond wells and tanks was though of. However, the works, though of minor importance, went a great way towards affording the much required relief in places where they were constructed.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1868.

First Day: Friday, 20th November

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Theft by a Servant.—Sudashiva Ragoonath was charged with having on 4th September stolen two gold ornaments from his master, Bapoojee Cassinath, solicitor's clerk; and Gopall Ragoonath, his brother, was charged with dishonestly receiving the same. The first prisoner pled guilty, and his master recommended him to the leniency of the Court as this was the first time he had been in fault. The other denied the charge, but the jury found him guilty. The first prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, and the second for twelve months.

Alleged use of Counterfeits.—Luxamon Mhadoo was charged with having in his possession three counterfeit coins and fraudulently delivering the same to one Suthreedam Manuck. He was acquitted.

The alleged Adultery by a European.—William Henry Hughes, a European, who was on the 16th inst. committed by Mr. Snowell on a charge of adultery and criminal intimidation was brought to the bar.

His Lordship said that he had looked through the depositions and found that there was no sufficient proof of the marriage of the woman with whom prisoner was charged with having had connection nor of the alleged adultery. These were facts which in a criminal prosecution must be strictly proven and so the prisoner would be discharged; but that discharge would not operate as an acquittal till the expiration of three years. The prisoner was therefore dismissed from the bar.

Alleged Cheating.—Henry Lawton *alias* Walter was charged with cheating by personation, having been committed by Mr. Trevor on 9th instant.

His Lordship, however, stated that as in the previous case he had carefully examined the depositions and found that the charge could not be sustained for the present.

Prisoner was therefore dismissed.

Theft.—Laloo Rambux, Boochnoo Goomace, and Shewbuzum Nehar were charged with having stolen some ornaments and clothing from a woman, and with dishonestly receiving the same. The first prisoner pled guilty of theft, the others denied the charge.

The case for the prosecutrix was that the prisoners had drugged prosecutrix and then stolen her property. The evidence however was contradictory, and the jury after two hours of a retirement stated that they were divided as to whether to believe the woman or the policeman. His Lordship said that in that case they had better retire again, and added a hint as to the possibility of their being locked up till midnight.

The jury returned at half-past five, and after some instructions found the last two prisoners not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced Laloo to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Cheating by Personation.—Sew Narayen Magniram was charged with cheating by personation, and having thereby on 2nd September induced Dayaram Jaykisson to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 1,000, the property of Balchund Lukmidass. He was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Charge of Criminal Breach of Trust.—Ludha Ookerda was then arraigned. This prisoner was tried at last sessions for cheating and criminal breach of trust, but was remanded till this sessions, since the jury did not agree on a verdict. The circumstances were that the prisoner was acting as an agent in Bombay for a cotton dealer, and the master alleged that the books showed defalcations. The prosecutor offered no evidence to-day and so the prisoner was discharged.

A Lot of Liars—Persian Punishment.—Ameer Ismael was charged with house-breaking and theft from the house of Ismael Russoo.

One of the witnesses in this case, a Persian named Abbas Curreem, did not give his evidence with all the appearance of truth, and was warned by His Lordship that if he told lies he would be sent to the Andaman Islands. Witness persisted in saying that during the ten years he had been in Bombay he had only been once in prison; but proof was given by the officials of the prison that he was well known to them. Then the prisoner showed that some of the witness's fingers were cut off, and that his tendons were cut, and held that that was done for theft, but the prisoner replied that it was done at Shiraz because he had a quarrel with one. The Judge then showed the contradictory character of the evidence, and remarked that this was quite evidently a got up case, a policeman's case. If they thought they would go on they could say so, but she thought that it would be dangerous and only encouraging perjury. The jury heard another witness: and His Lordship then said they could go on if they chose, but he was quite tired of this case for he thought there was no proof.

The jury at this stage unanimously found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

House-breaking and Theft.—Succaram Bapoo, Nursee Lalljee, and Balcrishna Visram were charged with having on 8th October committed house breaking and stolen some gold ornaments. The first and third prisoners pled guilty, and the jury found the other one guilty of receiving stolen property.

His Lordship expressed his approval of the verdict, and then sent

A FACT! OR, CANVASSING THE COUNTRY.

SCENE—An Agricultural Labourer's Cottage. PERIOD—The Middle of the Nineteenth Century. ENTER—Rather Unscrupulous and Elderly Lady, of strong modern Tory principles, carrying a Petition to "Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying," &c., &c.

RATHER UNSCRUPULOUS LADY (addressing the assembled household, generally.)—Good morning; I am glad I find you in. You have read the little tract I gave you?

VERY SCRUPULOUS HEAD OF FAMILY (truthfully). —Yees, m'm.

R. U.—That is right, and I hope you see fully now what that dreadfully wicked man, Mr. Gladstone, is about?

V. S. (vaguely).—Yees, m'm.

R. U.—You do not wish, then, to have the rack and thumb-screw introduced into your village?

V. S. (not exactly seeing it).—Noa, m'm.

R. U.—Or your little ones burned alive under our very eyes?

V. S. (confused.)—Noa, m'm.

R. U.—Or horrid Atheists, Ritualists, and Radicals let loose over this Christian country, seeking whom they may devour?

V. S. (more confused.)—Noa, m'm.

R. U.—Or that terrible and impious monster who heads the Liberal party, and is in league with Mr. Bright, Satan, and the Fenians seizing your wives by their throats and forcing them to worship Baal?

V. S. (more confused still)—Noa, m'm.

R. U.—Or crumbling your beautiful church into the dust, and getting drunk over its ruins in the heart's blood of your rector, quaffed in the golden vessels that have been robbed from the helpless sheep of his flock?

V. S. (quite at sea).—Noa, m'm!

R. U.—Then sign this. (Puts petition before him.)

V. S. (relieved).—Yees, m'm. (Signs.)

(And the business is repeated next door with equally brilliant success.)—*Tomahawk.*

AN ECCENTRIC MAYOR.

THE grand annual dinner of the Blackburn Licensed Victuallers' Association was held a few days since. Both the borough members were present, and the mayor presided. It was this latter gentleman who gave the finest zest to the evening. "It would be impossible," says the "Preston Herald," "to do justice to the vigour and energy of our thoroughly Lancashire mayor's utterances on this occasion by any translation of ours. We therefore give them in their native brusqueness, only regretting that words reproduce so inadequately the inimitable tone and manner of the worshipful speaker." And certainly the speeches are very funny. Toasting the Army and Navy, His Worship said:—

"Th' next toost is 'th' army, th' navy, and't volunteyers.' Nah, at present time, theyr's a greyt cry about th' army and't navy. Id might be th' opinion o' some peyple in this kuntry 'at we can do without taxus, as sum peyple preych us, but weh con't do without both th' army and th' navy, and theyse lads want summat to eyt and drink. Theyre's two sorts ov heconomi for this country, theyre's uh foolish heconomi and theyre's a wise un. Thers such a thing as lettin' a lot o' things goin to roch for yers, and then havin em all to fotch up agean. Trew heconomi is t' be reddy fer war at ony minnit. If, in 'Merika, or onywere else, they've getten a ten-punder, let's be able to send a twelve at 'em. But at same time we wunt men at head o'th' army and navy as 'el say a word and its dun when they've sed it. Wer obleged to keep't army and 't navy in that way, with gradely mashoenury and pawer to make em felt, und awl this costs summut. We hev a third, and that is t' rifle corps, und I believe as if they're called upon they'll be reddy t' feyt for this kuntri, und I hev gret pleasure in giving 't toast."

When the Mayor came to the next toast, he observed—

"I see in't next toast on't pregram ah shel wunt to mak a little alterashun. It's 'The Lord Bishop and clergy of the diocese.' Ah wunt to had th' ministers of all religuns to this, as ah should not perpows this toast as it stands for ony society. I don't believe i lettin on class o' parsons hev it o' to therselves. Ah hev great pleasur in movin thet Lord Bishup and clergy and the ministurs o' hawl denominashuns—an hawl o' em together, preyats an awl."

After this little oration, "By Celia's Arbour," was sung; and then his worship had another opportunity, in "returning thanks" for the magistrates and corporation. In this speech his worship showed himself to be a practical man. He said:—

"We wur still-born in Blegburn twenty yer ago; we wer without money, we hed now legacies left us, an yet we'd all't sewerage o' this town to dew, an it's well known that t' working clesses of this kuntry cannot hev good helth iv there issn't good sewerage. Two yer sin Halderman Stones an me went to Croydon, and t' sewerage of that borough cost them 2s. in the pound on th' rates, an now they've a hincom hoff it. They've taken land, they've hirrigated it, and mak ther muck hinto munney. Has to our streets, it's well known by anybody who walks through Blegburn—an God forbid we should ever have anuther famin—bud it wor a blessin hin a sannitarry point of vew. We got 130,000 pund from t' Poor Law Board, and without that famin we should not hev hed these paved streets, thow God forbid we should hev it agen. We hev spent of that something like £120,000 in our streets. Taking Blegburn streets fur 21 yers, we hev spent now less then 375,000 pund—and ov that we owe about £220,000. Nah, let me tell you whad, we mun hev money, and this is nowt upon Blegburn to good streets. We've now gret landed property like Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and other cities, wher they've property, but we stand equal to them in rates to-day. We hev hed now fayther before us, nor muther nauther. I say, as a corporate body, we hev every one tried to do their best, and I may say this ther is not a corporation with better practical men then Blegburn hes to-day, or hes had fur seven or ten yer—men who thurroly hunderstand hit, every one in ther hown spear as a hincorporated boddy."

As the evening advanced, the worthy Mayor became more genial, without any loss of shrewdness. With three times three his health was drunk; upon which he rose and said:—

"Mr. Feilden, I then you for the hansome manner in which you hev proposed my toast, not only just as Mr. Feilden, but as Lord of the Manor of this town. I think it a honour of itself to have a member of Parliament and the Lord of the Manor to propose a toast to a poor man like me. And thank you, gentlemen, for the invitation to-night; an' he is a poor mon who cannot enjoy hissel when he's among lads as he were browt up wi'. Wherever I go, I like to enjoy mysel, because I go among gradely lads. I don't know as ever I spent a ansomer evening than to neet. I'm not one as hes a klassikel heddikashun. I'm like this man (Mr. Cocker). I've been i' Blegburn—but I believe that deeds an akshuns speyks better then heddikashun. And I wor glad when Alderman Thompson named abowt th' working classes of this town. And tho' I know it is not a political meeting, I can say as there's as good hearts beneath fustian as under black cloth—I say all credit to this borough. And I hope as th' working classes will think of them for thersels, and not be gulled with chaff. I'ope that the working classes will think of the men'of 1862 and 1863, who didn't fill their bellies with chaff, but bread and cheese. You wouldn't find these men agitating then, because men and women and children wanted something i ther belly. You do find Lord Derby going to Manchester and giving his four or five thousand to th' hungry poar. Though, as Mayor, I am not in a political meeting, but I do say to every working man i' Blegburn, 'Think of 1862-3-4,' and show who filled ther belly. And I think they will not forget it. Think of the men who did their best for ye, not by going about trying to hagitate, like Bright, but keeping out of the way of the relief meetings, where they wanted some brass."

From all which it appears that if Blackburn's Mayor is not a man of high cultivation, he has qualities which explain and perhaps justify his rise to his present august position. Why (asks a home contemporary) does not Blackburn send him to Parliament? He is probably as good a Conservative as Mr. Hornby, one of the present representatives of the borough; he would be quite as useful in the House of Commons, and it is obvious that he would be a great deal more amusing.

A HERO OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.—Mr. John Routledge, engineer of Durham, six feet two or three in height, and of great personal strength, is traffic manager at Cordova. The battle of Alcolea going on, he went out to see it, and seeing it, saw the wounded necessarily neglected. He could not help the battle but he could help that incident of it, so for hours he went in and out under the fire steadying the ambulance corps, bearing the wounded in his arms to the ambulances. He seemed, says the writer who described his achievement, to bear a charmed life. Marshal Serrano, who seems to know a man when he sees him, went up to him, embraced him, and decorated him with his own order, that of Isabella the Catholic, which bauble Routledge quietly put in his pocket, perhaps the most characteristic feat of all he had done [illegible] the simple, unconscious, best [illegible]es in this, that he has found [illegible] form of a newspaper correspondent himself famous on Tyneside, the [illegible]—*Spectator.*

[illegible]vented by Herr Werder.

[illegible] tried at Pesth. The weight [illegible]lf. The powder charge is a [illegible]s of the Prussian guns. It [illegible]o minute, and that number

TOO MUCH GOSPEL.

MANY wise things were said at the late meeting of the Congregational Union at Leeds by its president, the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, an accomplished and liberal-minded Nonconformist minister of London. While seeking, he said, to overcome the heathenism in English society, the Christian denominations often meet and follow each other over the same ground, "until the people are suffocated with tracts and demoralised with Gospel." There may be too much Gospel as well as too little—not too much of it, of course, in any human heart of life, but too much talk about it—too much of the "Lo here and lo there" with it. Instead—here we are quoting Dr. Raleigh—of being "precious in these days," "the word of the Lord" may be had in some districts in every street and lane, and often something as a bribe to take it until the people are wearied out and sometimes "snuff at it." Said a woman at a cottage door in the north of London, on a Sunday morning, to a lady presenting a tract, "Away with you; I have had five religions at me this morning already!" (Laughter.) "I have great sympathy," said Dr. Raleigh, "with that good woman—(hear, hear)—if she is good; —and if she is not, to send 'five religions, to her on a Sabbath morning is not the way to make her so. One religion is enough. But the sad thing is, that these were five messengers of the one. Now, of course it would not be fair to lay the blame of all the distractions and rivalries that exist within the field of practical activity at the door of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) Part of the blame must lie against sectarianism. (Hear, hear.)" An important point is gained when preachers are able to take this outside view.—*Express, October* 23.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

THE freedom of the City of London was presented on October 22 to Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Field-Marshal, and Constable of the Tower. The last two honours were conferred upon the veteran soldier by the Crown, on his retirement from active service, and his appointment to the post within the City prompted the Corporation of London to add to the honour by enrolling him amongst their free citizens. The ceremony took place at Guildhall soon after noon. The usual barrier was thrown across the great hall to keep the general public at a respectful distance from the members of the Common Council and their friends, who, in their turn, were kept in their proper places by a spacious dais, used by the chief visitors and the sheriffs and aldermen. At a long table below the City officials sat keeping guard over the mace and other emblems of civic greatness. The proceedings were very brief. One of the officers in wig and gown vigorously rapped for order in court (although there was silence at the time), and then another gentleman, in a loud voice, commenced "The question before the court is"—not the ceremony of presentation, as many of the spectators imagined, but the affixing of the corporation seal to some document respecting the irresistible Metropolitan Cattle Bill. Sir John Burgoyne at length stood up to take the oath of allegiance. He was greeted with an outburst of applause from all sections of the assembly, and the gallant general, with eye undimmed, and natural vigour unabated, glittering to the waist with honourable decorations, looked, even at 86 years of age, no mere carpet knight. He subscribed to the necessary declaration, and leaning lightly upon his bran new baton, remained erect during the rest of the proceedings. The resolution of the court was read, stating that the present course was taken in recognition of Sir John's distinguished services, and in congratulation on "the well merited honour which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer." The ceremonial speech was delivered, according to custom, by the City Chamberlain, who in a succession of well-chosen sentences, traced the field-marshal's career in order to prove how much he deserved the compliment that was being paid to him. Sir John Burgoyne's services extended over nearly three-quarters of a century. He was entering the corps of Military Engineers about the time when Buonaparte as a French general was proceeding to Egypt; when Colonel Wellesley was preparing for the overthrow of Tippoo Sahib; and when Nelson was fighting the battle of the Nile. In the first year of the century Sir John was blockading Malta, he saw the capture of Valetta, was present at the surrender of Alexandria, and served under Sir John Moore in Sweden and then in Portugal, where he did prominent service at the bridge of Benevente. Then in 1809 he was in Wellington's army in the Peninsula, and came out of the campaign decorated with several distinctions, soon to be sent off as commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans. In more recent times he distinguished himself at Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, earning and obtaining the order of Medjidie from the Sultan of Turkey, the order of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor of the French, and the title of baronet at home. In the intervals of peace the civil service of the state received benefit from his talents and energies, the Inspector-Generalship of Fortifications, and Directorship of Works in connection with the War Department, which, with other appointments, were entrusted to him, he most faithfully and efficiently rendered. In recounting these services, the City Chamberlain came at length to Sir John's appointment as Constable of the Tower of London. This afforded an opportunity for a few words about the office. It is, as is well known, now a sinecure, or as the City Chamberlain poetically described it—"an honoured resting-place for veterans who, deserving well of their country, have laid aside their armour to repose beneath the laurels of their own planting." Nevertheless, as Sir John was duly reminded, there have been times in which the Constable of the Tower was an enemy to the citizens and the commerce by which they throve, and when the Tower itself was used for unholy state purposes. Smiles were exchanged amongst the audience when the City Chamberlain expressed his belief that the City would experience in Sir John Burgoyne an efficient protector should danger ever threaten the City or its commerce—a possibility, which in these days seems to be entertained only to add zest to these civic ceremonies. The gallant field-marshal, however, gravely bowed his readiness to defend the citizens and their commerce. The freedom of the City, enclosed in a golden casket, was then handed to the newly-made freeman, and the City Chamberlain gave him "the right hand of fellowship" in the name of the court, and amidst a renewal of the plaudits that greeted his entrance into the hall. He acknowledged the compliment in a few hearty words, and after some other formalities had been observed, the proceedings were brought to a close.

The casket was supplied by Mr. J. W. Benson, and is a rare specimen of the goldsmith's art. Upon one of the panels there is a figure holding a wreath of laurels in each hand, supported on one side by the order of the Bath and its collar, and on the other by the order of the Tower, and its sword and collar; on the reverse side is inscribed the resolution of the court. At the base of the casket there is a group formed of models of the sword presented by the Pacha of Egypt to the field-marshal, his baton, and four medals.—*Daily News.*

THE CZAR AT WARSAW.—The "Moscow Gazette" complains of the cold reception given by the population of Warsaw to the Czar during his stay in that capital. At the review of the troops not more than a thousand spectators were present. During the gala spectacle at the Grand Theatre Russian officers were in the house, but not a single Polish family; in fact, the native population completely held aloof everywhere.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."—The "Countess of Derwentwater" continues to camp out on the road near Dilston Castle, and during Saturday and Sunday she was visited by a large number of persons. The friends of her ladyship residing at Blaydon, with a view to providing a more comfortable residence for her, had a wooden hut erected, but on being applied to, the countess declined to accept the use of the hut. She has, however, changed her mind, and the hut was erected on Saturday morning alongside of the encampment at Dilston. Perhaps the cold weather of the past two or three days has had some effect in the change of opinion which has taken place in the mind of her ladyship. The hut is divided into two compartments—the outer compartment, for the men who attend to the countess, and the inner compartment is for the use of her ladyship. The countess, however, had only had the hut erected for her own accommodation but for the use of her attendants, in the hope that they may be more comfortable. The two men occupy the outer department, and the inner department will be occupied by a female attendant, who, it is expected, will arrive at Dilston in the course of the week. In the meantime the countess has removed from the small, uncomfortable, tent into the inner apartment of the hut, and, during the past two days, has, of course, been more comfortable. Whether she be allowed to encamp longer in the public highway will soon be decided, as we are informed that a special meeting of the Highway Board is to be held at Hexham to consider the matter.—*Standard, Oct.* 20.

COLOURED SOCKS.—It seems that there is really truth in the statement that certain colouring matters used in dyeing socks are capable of producing severe eczema in the human skin. For the observation of this fact the public is undoubtedly indebted to Mr. Webber, who evidently has had no small trouble in getting a hearing for one of the most curious facts in the causation of disease with which we are acquainted. We believe Mr. Webber is still busily engaged in investigating the matter to its bottom. In order to set the question of arsenic at rest, we obtained, from a well-known chemical professor, an analysis of a sock, which had been proved to produce the effect even after washing; but he was unable to discover the presence of the metal by the most delicate tests. Arsenic, therefore, is out of court. We may add that Mr. Webber recommends glycerine as the best application for eczema arising from this cause.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

673 Clarendon, Haisman—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1453 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1433 British Sceptre, Kendall—P. Scott & Co.
1463 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1093 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain.
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1233 Macedon, Withycombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1066 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
598 L'Allegro, Stubbs—W. Nicol & Co.

1200 Abyssinia (s) Templeton—B. I. S. N. Co.
868 Solway, Richards—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
415 Ferndale, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1169 Idaho, Murphy.
1220 Matterhorn, Curtis—W. Nicol & Co.
830 New Brunswick, Luckling—W. Nicol & Co.
525 Princess of Wales—Manuel Fweedie & Co.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

393 Marie Laurie, Brechoir—Blackwell & Co.
708 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
192 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.

993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.

FOR ÁDEN & SUEZ.

1269 Golconda (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.
860 Gunga (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2220 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.

FOR HONGKONG.

1683 Malacca (s), Macnamara.
546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR CHINA.

878 Thales (s), Roskell—C. N. Cama & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

750 Maharatta (s), Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CARWAR.

733 Oriental, Balch—The Captain.

FOR RANGOON.

639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
460 Norsk Flag, Nelson—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR JUDDAH.

658 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
337 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
378 Hyderabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
350 Twazer, Nacoda—H. T. N. Mahomed.

NOT FIXED.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley.
875 Annie.
491 Annie Fletcher, Breeze—R. Steuart & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—The Captain.
Atmosphere.
427 Augusta, Wetching—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash.
1874 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubbihoy.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
797 Burnah, Pearce.
968 C. N., Salmon—Hajee M. Seedick.
1286 Cader Bux, Nacoda.
1776 Carnatic (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co.
945 Camperdown, Natrass—W. Nicol & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co
1048 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark & Co.
682 Dunboyd, Tyson—Nicol & Co.
1197 Euterpe, Kyle.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Liston—E. Bates & Co.
684 Futhay Rahomany, Nacoda.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
291 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1406 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie Scovell & Co.
475 Gange, Bourdon.
709 Helen R. Cooper, Carter—W. Nicol & Co.
Hint Messamps—Nacoda.
797 Jane Leach, Morrison—F. Clark & Co.
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.
Lady Nyanza (s).
1174 Leaping Water, McNelly—Bell Ventz & Lucius.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1290 Louisa Fleming, Lumley—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1185 Madras (s), Davis—P. & O. Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodman—Edward Bates & Co.
735 Mongyne, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
1194 Michael Angelo, Johns—Bell Ventz and Lucius.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond
689 Mula (s), Cairs—B. & B. S. S. Co.
270 Peart (s), Baldwin.
548 Phillip Nelson, Nelson—Stenhouse & Co.
574 Phoenix, Ingrave—The Captain.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—B. Touche & Co.
1138 Prince George.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnage—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Scotia (s)—W. Nicol & Co.
847 Sea Queen, Woodcock—W. Nicol & Co.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co
513 Tambay Calsamay, Bolireo—Blackwell & Co.
1119 Talisman Birkett—W. Nicol & Co.
966 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1170 Thomas Seddon, Meenard—R. Scovell & Co.
538 Thraeian, Hay—Remington & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
2183 Travancore (s), Eadsley—P. & O. Co.
751 Viscount Canning, Gardiner.

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Euphrates (s).
Jorawur (s), Smith.
Nymph (s).
Vigilant (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s).

INSURANCES.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row, GEO. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — George B. Kerford, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. — Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. — N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found at moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENTS in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

PURE MILK,
concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 /8d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. H. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On demand	...	at 1s. 11d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes	...	1s. 10¼d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " " 4 do.
" 12 " " 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight on City Bank	...	...	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3 do.	...	...	at 1s. 11 11/d.	"
2 do.	...	...	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	...	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...	...	at 1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE